

FOREST PROTECTION.

LAWS FORBIDDING THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER IN EUROPE.

Governments Have Supervision Over Private as Well as National and Communal Forests—Reforestation Carried on by Established Departments.

In Germany the various governments own and manage, in a conservative spirit, about one-third of the forest area, and they also control the management of another sixth, which belongs to villages, cities and public institutions, in so far as these communities are obliged to employ expert foresters and must submit their working plans to the government for approval, thus preventing imprudent and wasteful methods.

The other half of the forest property, in the hands of private owners, is managed mostly without interference, although upon methods similar to those employed by the government, and by trained foresters, who receive their education in one of the eight higher and several normal schools, which the various governments have established.

The several states differ in their laws regarding forest property. Of the private forests 70 per cent are without any control whatever, while 30 per cent are subject to supervision, so far as clearing and devastation are concerned.

The tendency on the part of the government has been rather toward progressive measures. Thus in addition to buying up or acquiring by exchange and reforesting waste lands—some 300,000 acres have been so reforested during the last 25 years—the government gives assistance to private owners in reforesting their waste land. During the last 10 years \$300,000 was granted in this way.

In Austria, by a law adopted in 1852, not only are the state forests—comprising less than 30 per cent of the total forest area—rationally managed, and the consent of the commissioners required—nearly 40 per cent officially supervised, but private owners—holding about 32 per cent—are prevented from devastating their forest property to the detriment of adjoining. No clearing for agricultural use can be made without the consent of the district authorities, from which, however, an appeal to a civil judge is possible, who adjusts the conflict of interests.

Any cleared or cut forest must be replanted or reshelved within five years. On sandy soils and mountain sides clearing is forbidden, and only cutting of the ripe timber is allowed.

In Hungary, where liberty of private property rights and strong objection to government interference had been jealously upheld, a complete reorganization set in 15 years ago, which led to the law of 1880, giving the state control of private forest property as in Austria.

Under a law adopted in Italy in 1888 the department of agriculture, in cooperation with the department of public works and in consultation with the forest committee of the province and the respective owners, is to designate the territory which for public reasons must be reforested under governmental control.

The owners may associate themselves for the purpose of reforestation and for the purpose may then borrow money at interest from the State Salt Credit institution. See except department contributing three-fifths of the cost of reforestation upon condition that the work is done according to its plans and within the time specified by the government.

In Russia until lately liberty to cut, burn, destroy and devastate was unrestricted, but in 1888 a comprehensive and well considered law went off, so far as this can be done on paper, this liberty of vandalism. For autocratic Russia this law is rather timid and is in the nature of a compromise between communal and private interests, in which much if not all depends on the good will of the private owner.

A federal law was adopted in Switzerland in 1876 which gives the federal control over the forests of the mountain region embracing eight entire cantons and parts of seven more, or over 1,000,000 acres. The federal itself does not own any forest land, and the cantons hardly 100,000 acres, notwithstanding over 4 per cent of the forest area, two-thirds of which is held in communal ownership and the rest by private owners.

The federal authorities have supervision over all cantonal, communal and private forests, so far as they are "protective forests," but the execution of the law rests with the cantonal authorities under the inspection of federal officers.

In France not only does the state manage its own forest property, one-ninth of the forest area, in approved manner, and supervise the management of foreign estates, but it also controls the state forests, in so far as they are concerned, the regulation of forests in Germany, but it extends its control over the large areas of private forests by forbidding any clearing except with the consent of the forest administration.—Century Magazine.

A Great Scheme.
"Scribble" has a great scheme on hand.""What is it?"
He's getting up a book that is bound to sell well and be popular with the la-"What is it?"
It may surprise that a daugh- Gerry, a sign- dependence, is by T. Gandy, a amendum was carried."What is it?"
Pettions for the laying main in Lincoln Street at ton Road, and for the in- bridge T. Ger with a few se roomy house in been a part of five years ago sound in body ed a stroke to her to her be failed her of his priva lady saw th not permit ed a few New"What is it?"
It's the last ch novel. So, no matter who it will be the last of the books the cago Inter Ocean.An Agreement.
Fred—How are you getting on with Miss Angel? Did you speak with her yesterday as you determined?Frank—Yes.
Fred—And how did it come out?

Frank—So, I said to him, "Mr. Frank, I love your daughter." Said he: "So do I. Now let's talk about something else."—Boston Transcript.

"THE GAME WORE ON."
The Evening Work Ended to the Entire Satisfaction of the Banker.The game wore on.
The banker, who sat at the head of the table, was kept busy selling stacks of chips. The betting was heavy, and there were but two men who seemed to be winning anything.

The blue chips all came their way. It was simply a case of baleheaded luck. If a man held four kings, one of pair would bot up with four aces or a straight flush or something of the kind and spoil all calculations. It was exasperating, but it couldn't be helped.

Meantime the two lucky players con versed cheerfully about their luck and what they intended to do with the mood for store and buy my wife that case she has been wanting so long. I know it is rather late in the season, but this is an instance of a lifetime, and I don't

DANGER IN THE BRIDAL TOURS.

The Medical Aspects of the Case Presented to Those About to Marry.

The custom which obtains so generally of taking a fatiguing journey as a part of the nuptials is regarded by high authority as one of the barbarisms of civilization. Let us illustrate the injurious physical tendencies by a typical case. During extremely cold weather there occurs a wedding, which, from the standing of the parties, attracts some attention. The happy couple we are told, are off for their wedding trip to a still more frigid section of country.

Though conscious of the wear and discomfort, to some extent, which is greatly increased by their inexperience in traveling, they cheerfully assume the risks and responsibility, as to all married couples, of a bridal tour seems to be considered as absolutely essential to give the married union an importance without which it would, in their opinion, be inconsequential and a partial marriage.

The tour causes fatigue, exposure and excitement, making regularity of life impossible—in fact, the act involves a reverse of all that the rules of health and physiology require.

Again, it constantly happens in the case of both sexes that a slight indisposition, which passed unnoticed in the hurry of preparation, is aggravated to a serious and even fatal extent by the excitement, exposure and neglect on a wedding tour. No man, for instance, would think of postponing his marriage on account of a slight cold. If he stands at home afterward and took care of himself, it would pass away like other slight colds, but often on the bridal tour the malady develops into a chronic disease.

A prominent physician recently said: "Many cases of brides and bridegrooms in my professional experience came under my observation dying of typhoid fever just after a wedding trip, which had caused the early symptoms to be misunderstood and neglected. In one instance that came under my observation a healthy and vigorous young man just returned from a bridal tour, died of typhoid fever in Troy, his sickness being superinduced presumably by the fatigue and exposure incident to the journey. It will thus be seen that the typical aspect of a bridal tour is sufficiently important and the risk incurred sufficiently great to cause the wedded pair, if they wish to be actuated by impulses of reason and prudence, rather than by the dictated of custom, to pause before they undergo the trials of a wedding journey."—Troy Times.

Hire Presence of Mind.

I know a sea captain who died some years ago who displayed great presence

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of mind at a most critical time," said Harry S. Roberts of Boston. "His ship had caught fire, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the boats in a hurry. The captain remained perfectly cool throughout all the confusion and flight of the embarkation, and at last every one but himself was safe into the boats. By the time he was ready to follow the passengers were wild with fear and excitement. Instead of hurrying down the ladder, the captain called out to the sailors to hold on a minute, and taking a cigar from his pocket coolly lit the end off and lighted it with a piece of the burning rigging. Then he descended with great deliberation and gave the order to shove off. 'How could you stop to light a cigar at such a moment?' he was afterward asked by one of the passengers. 'Because,' he answered, 'I saw that if I did not something to divert your minds there would likely be a panic and upset the boats. The lighting of a cigar took but a moment and attracted the attention of everybody. You all forgot yourselves in thinking about my curious behavior, and we got safely away.'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Danish Peasantry.

The Danish peasantry have a notable

love of order and symmetry in house-

hold arrangement, placing their furni-

ture wherever possible in pairs and in

exactly corresponding positions. One old peasant who had accumulated a little money and had been prevailed upon

to buy his daughter a piano seriously

considered buying another to place

against the opposite wall. Their bed-

steads consist of great boxes, generally

painted red or green and headed with

feather beds, between which they in-

sulate themselves winter and summer.

If unable to afford so many feathers,

the bed is of straw and receives so

little attention that mice build their nests in it and race back and forth squeaking shrilly without disturbing the stolid peasant slumbers. The bedding is not washed oftener than once or twice a year.—Philadelphia Press.

A Limit to Her Grief.

Miss Congee—My heart is broken—

broken in twain. I shall never, never

smile again after the cruel way in

which he has jilted me.

Her Dearest Friend—What, never?

Miss Congee (hesitatingly)—Well,

not till I have finished my branch of

promise suit against him!—Boston Trav-

eloon Spectator.

Her Proposal.

Harold—Ethel, do you love me?

Ethel (deeply agitated)—Ah, Harold

—forgive me—I cannot tell you. Will

you, oh, will you, Harold, excuse me

while I find the article in the Ladies'

Parlor Journal on "How to Behave

When Proposed To?"—London Tit-

Bitis.

Wine Shaving.

From a recently published estimate of

the strength of the proposed wire shafts

for steamships it appears that in this im-

portant respect the most satisfactory re-

sult is realized. When made in five sec-

tions, with a total length of 100 feet and

15 inches diameter, the shaft will have

25,000 No. 7 steel wires, each 25 feet long,

with 50,000 fastenings, and each wire

and each fastening will sustain a load of

500 pounds with a strain of 10 per cent.

This is exhibited a total inherent

strength of some 75,000,000 pounds, or an

amount 25 times greater than the con-

tinuous force of an engine of 3,000 horse-

power, which is indeed a significant show-

ing.—New York Sun.

Landlords and Tenants.

Capitalist—Should just like to know

why my new apartment house continues

to stand empty?

Agent—It's your own fault, sir. You refuse to admit children.

"I said nothing of the sort, sir. I ob-

jected only to small boys."

"All the same, people who have boys

big enough to shovel snow and dig gar-

den won't live in a flat."—Good News

Times.

As Earth Angel.

St. Peter (at heaven's gate).—Come in.

Fair Spirit (anxiously).—Is my son straight?—New York Weekly.

There are 10 "fruit schools" in

France, where pupils are instructed

practically how to cultivate and hus-

band fruit.

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